

STRIKES CAUSE GREAT LOSS TO UNION WORKERS

Ninety Millions Lost by Organized Labor in Great Britain in Ten Years

GAIN IN WAGES, \$13,000,000

Only Twenty-Five Per Cent of Disputes Have Been Won by Strikers

London, Feb. 14.—According to a report issued by the Board of Trade, supplemented by data supplied by trade unions, organized workers have lost nearly \$90,000,000 in wages from stoppages due to trade disputes during the last ten years. To this has to be added a very large amount distributed in strike pay. Against this is not gain in wages resulting from disputes is reported as \$13,000,000. In the same period the working classes as a whole have secured advances in wages estimated at \$75,000,000. Of every hundred strikes or other disputes recorded in the years under review 50 per cent were won by the employers, 25 per cent by the workers and the other 25 per cent were compromised.

Club Life for Workers.

Club life for the working man is to be developed on a large scale in London. A central labor palace is to be erected at a cost of over \$250,000 which in addition to providing meeting halls for the trades unions is to include a moving picture for the display of labor scenes. A large organ and orchestra will play music written round the pleasures. Arrangements have been made with unions in France, Belgium and Germany for the exchange of films, a post of \$250,000 having been formed for this purpose. There are also to be dining rooms, where orchestras will play during meals, a smoking lounge and other comforts of a first rate club. One of the chief features will be stores where provisions of all kinds will be sold to members, and at times of strikes giving away instead of strike pay.

The promoters believe that the undertaking will pay its own way. The scheme has the official support of the London Trades Council, which represents 120 unions, with a membership of 200,000. It is expected that many other unions, especially the smaller ones, now outside the jurisdiction of the council, will join.

Emigration to Pacific Coast.

That the government at Washington is making preparations for increased emigration from Europe to the Pacific coast of the United States on the opening of the Panama Canal, is indicated by a request to American consuls in Europe to furnish the Department of Labor with reports on the plan being made by transportation agencies to handle the increased traffic. The consuls have also been called upon to supplement the work of special emigration commissioners who have visited Europe lately, with reports of the quantity and quality of the expected immigration.

European representatives of American railroads welcome this action on the part of the American government as indicating the beginning of a movement by Washington to encourage the high type of emigration which England and Germany are making every effort to divert their own colonies. These governments offer every inducement to steamships and railroads to handle this traffic while the agents of American transportation concerns complain that the American government adopts a negative policy, which, while effectively shutting out many undesirable immigrants, also discourages the solid type of immigrant for whom there is still much room in the United States.

Alexander Jackson, who has represented a large American railroad system for many years in Europe has suggested to the local American consulate that the United States prepare booklets setting forth the agricultural and business possibilities of the various states for free distribution in Europe. He believes that such booklets backed by the government imprimatur would lead to a great increase in the numbers of immigrants who are looking for farms or business openings rather than for ordinary jobs.

CALGARIAN'S FIRST CRUISE.

Liverpool, Feb. 14.—The new Allan Line steamship Calgarian sailed from Liverpool today on her maiden trip to Halifax. The Calgarian is a sister ship to the Albatross, which was put into service last month. She is a turbine quadruple screw steamer of 18,000 tons and is fitted with all modern conveniences and life-saving appliances. The Calgarian has accommodations for 250 first-class passengers, 500 second and 1,000 third class, and in addition carries a crew of 500.

AN INTERESTING PROBLEM



\$47,000,000 LEFT TO SPEND ON THE CANAL

But Col. Goethals Will Have to Economize to Make it Do

Panama, Feb. 14.—Making both ends meet is Col. Goethals' present problem, somewhat as it was when he came to dig the canal, but it now concerns itself with income and outgo instead of bringing the two oceans together. There are only \$47,000,000 left of the funds appropriated for construction of the canal, and while this may appear a liberal sum for the finishing touches, Col. Goethals believes that only an era of far-reaching economy will assure keeping within his allowance. He is determined that the \$47,000,000 shall last until the canal is finally opened for commercial use. Notwithstanding that many economies have already been put into practice, including a great reduction of both the executive and laboring forces, expenditures generally must be still further cut down to make the appropriation last.

Men May Go to Alaska.

Nearly every ship that leaves the isthmus for the United States is carrying big men and great who have laid down their shovels. Their work on the canal is finished, and they must seek other employment. In some instances they hope to return as employees of the permanent operating force, but that organization is in such an embryonic state that none can know with what success he will meet. It is probable that many will seek later to transfer the scene of their operations from the tropics to the frozen north if the government goes ahead with the Alaskan railway project.

PRESIDENT IS BETTER, BUT IS STILL CONFINED TO ROOMS.

Washington, Feb. 14.—President Wilson was up and about today, and while his physicians did not permit him to leave his bedroom, his cold was declared better and responding to treatment. He will not attend the gridiron dinner tonight. The president was unable to attend the gridiron banquet last December because of a cold. It is expected the president will be at his desk in the executive offices Monday.

VEDRINES RETURNS TO PARIS TO ARRANGE FOR DUEL

Paris, Feb. 14.—Julius Vedrines, the aviator, arrived from Egypt today and sought seconds for a duel with Rene Quinton, president of the French Aerial League. Vedrines will demand that pistols be used. The quarrel with Quinton grew out of the refusal of Vedrines to fight Henry Roux, the rival of Vedrines in a fight from Paris to Cairo. Roux challenged him when Quinton ordered Vedrines to fight Roux. Vedrines said: "I'll fight you as soon as I can return to Paris."

DEATH OF NINE DUE TO SUDDEN INSANITY OF TWO FATHERS.

London, Feb. 14.—The death of nine persons was due to the sudden outbreak of insanity of two fathers near London. Walter Johnson, a street car official, strangled his wife and three children and hanged himself. James Standen, owner of a laundry, shot and killed his three children, then himself.

WANT TO RETAIN STEAMER LINES

New York Central, South Shore and Others Ask Permission

Washington, Feb. 14.—The New York Central railroad has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to continue after July its ownership of two great lakes steamship companies, the Western Transit company operating between Buffalo, Chicago, Duluth and other northern lake ports. The Panama canal act forbids such holdings unless the commission sees fit to extend the time. The Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic, Grand Rapids & Indiana railway and the Michigan Central have asked for the right to continue their interest in the Mackinac Transportation Co., which runs two car ferries between St. Ignace, Michigan and Mackinac City.

WOULD PUT PARCEL POST CHARGES UP TO CONGRESS.

Washington, Feb. 14.—With three hundred and ten millions in the post-office appropriation bill, the senate committee yesterday reported an amendment to prevent any further changes in rates or extension of the parcel post without congressional authority. The postmaster general under the present bill has such power. The committee wants to check the changes.

BISHOP WILLIAMS TO EUROPE.

New York, Feb. 14.—Rev. G. Mort Williams, Episcopal bishop of Marquette, Mich., sailed for Italy today to fulfill his duties as presiding bishop over the American Episcopal churches in Europe, to which office he was appointed by the general convention last October for a three years' term. In the course of his duties he will visit the churches in Naples, Rome, Florence, Munich, Dresden, Paris and a number of other leading cities on the continent.

GORE DEFENSE IS OPENED.

Oklahoma City, Feb. 14.—In the trial of the \$50,000 suit of Mrs. Minnie Bond against Senator Gore, witnesses were called today to impeach the testimony of several witnesses, who have testified for the plaintiff. The first to take the stand was W. E. Fisher, an Oklahoma City lawyer.

HEAVY SNOW STORM IN NEW YORK CITY

Seven Inches of the Beautiful Delays Traffic and Business

Washington, Feb. 14.—Storm conditions as reported to the weather bureau from the country at large show: The northeastern part of the United States is in the grip of the first big snow storm of the year; a mile-a-minute wind from the north-northwest coast, several vessels being reported in distress; the intense cold moderated somewhat in New England and the middle Atlantic states; snow in the Ohio valley, lower lake region, south Atlantic states and southern New England states.

Heavy Snow in New York.

New York, Feb. 14.—The first big snow storm of the winter has hit the city. Snow, which was general in the southeastern, middle and New England states, began to fall at 6 o'clock last night and continued steadily today. Traffic on railroad and street car lines were delayed and shipping on the coast hampered. Wireless messages from the Campania, America and St. Louis, stated they would not reach port until Monday or Tuesday.

Business on the stock exchange was curtailed somewhat by the storm. Many members who live out of town failed to appear.

Seven inches of snow had fallen in New York this morning and some drifts were two feet. Traffic, particularly from the west, were one to three hours late. At Schenectady there are eighteen inches of snow. A blizzard paralyzed traffic.

Snow in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Feb. 14.—The first big snow storm of the winter in this section left seven inches of snow in Philadelphia and as much as twenty-eight inches in parts of Pennsylvania. Sleet and rain followed. Colder and more snow is expected.

Ice-Locked Boats Released.

Chicago, Feb. 14.—The steamers Arizona and Kansas, ice locked for two days two miles from the mouth of the river, were loosened today and steamed to the moorings in the river. The crews and the few passengers experienced no discomforts.

CHEERFUL MR. JOY WOULD HANG THE NEWSPAPER MEN

Washington, Feb. 14.—A committee, with power "to hang any newspaper owners who criticized its acts," was recommended by H. B. Joy, of Detroit, today. He asked the House commerce committee to appoint an interstate trade committee, whose tenure of office would be life long. Chairman Adamson admonished Joy that the jurisdiction of the commerce committee did not extend as far as hanging newspaper men. Joy, who is a manufacturer, wanted a law to permit manufacturers to fix retail prices, but Adamson said this would cause endless litigation.

ATTORNEYS FOR OPERATORS DEMAND THAT SOCIALISM IN THE STRIKE BE INVESTIGATED BY FEDERAL PROBES

STRONG CLOSING ARGUMENTS IN CIRCUIT COURT

Attorney Watson for Defense in Seeberville Murder Trial Makes an Eloquent Plea

CASE WILL GO TO JURY TODAY

Judge Flannigan to Make Charge to Jurors This Afternoon

Charles H. Watson of Crystal Falls, associate counsel with W. J. Galbraith of Calumet in the defense of the five deputies, charged with the murder of Steve Patrick, a striker, at Seeberville, August 14, occupied the entire morning session in the circuit court with his closing argument on behalf of the respondents.

Mr. Watson made a thoughtful and clear cut analysis of the evidence, which had been reviewed in detail on the previous day by his associate. His address was forceful and eloquent and was listened to with close attention by the twelve jurors as well as by the large audience.

The attorney for the defense first asked the jury to attend to his review of the connection of John Stinac with the case. "John Stinac," he said, "took so prominent a part in the tragedy that he might almost be said to occupy the position of leading man in the dramatic personnel. He went through the entire series of transactions, was present at the first instant and was the last to leave the story."

John Stinac has been placed by the prosecution in a modest position. He has been described as the frightened, timid fellow. But his conduct has been far different. At Quick's post was he the frightened fellow there? He said Quick threatened to kill him and Kollan if they went by. But they went by. They say about five minutes elapsed in this quarrel with Quick, yet Stinac says he was there quietly and modestly and did not take part. He says that he and Kollan did not even turn around. But you will recall the testimony of the boy, Anton Boiwinger, who saw them turn around and shake their fists at Quick.

"Under the showing made by Quick, you must decide on the probable action of men who had drunk more beer than was good for any man to drink on an empty stomach. It would be natural for men in that condition to make the threat witnessed by the boy."

Mr. Watson argued that at the Patrick house there were two complete transactions, one on the west side of the house, where the attempt to arrest Kollan was made, and one on the east side, where the assault on Cooper led to the tragedy. He argued that the five men, having gone to the house in the belief that they had the right to make an arrest, naturally would be in a different frame of mind than if they had gone there to attack the house for private reasons and he asked the jury to give due consideration to this natural attitude.

After the completion of the first transaction, when one of the party said "come on, boys, let's get a search warrant," Mr. Watson argued the first transaction had been completed. The men made a complete withdrawal. "That is the testimony of Defendant James," he said, "and the prosecution laid great stress on its truth."

Returning to the consideration of John Stinac's testimony, Mr. Watson recalled that Stinac had gone upstairs when the trouble was at its height, after he had been wounded. He had gone through the rooms and was conspicuously displayed.

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ENTIRE VILLAGE OF 200 WIPE OUT BY AFRICAN TRIBESMEN.

Nairobi, British East African Protectorate, Feb. 14.—An entire village of two hundred men, women and children of the Rendile tribe in the northern part of the protectorate has been exterminated by Boran tribesmen, a peaceful people engaged in pastoral pursuits, who have been incessantly harassed by the Rendiles.

Bitter Debate Between Counsel Features Today's Session of Congressional Committee's Inquiry Into the "Strike"—Right to Know the Facts Is Stated by Chairman Taylor.

Mention of Socialism in today's session of the congressional inquiry at Hancock into the copper "strike" brought forth bitter debate and caustic comment from counsel of both sides of the controversy, and drew forth the remark from Federation Attorney Angus W. Kerr that "I would rather be a member of the Socialist party than the Citizens' Alliance."

At this point, a voice from the audience said: "That's all right, Kerr, that's where you belong."

The debate occupied the greater part of the morning session and led to the declaration by Attorney A. F. Rees that it was the purpose to show that Socialism represents the biggest part of the strike.

Attorney Kerr objected with the assertion that the purpose of the inquiry, and the nature of question of the counsel for the operators, seemed to charge that this is a Socialist strike instead of a union strike. He added that the demands were made by a labor organization and not by a Socialist organization.

Attorney Rees replied: "The Western Federation of Miners is Socialistic in its name and record. It has Socialistic tendencies because it is made up largely of Socialists, if they are not a majority, and as we are to be investigated we have the legal right to ask, and the committee should insist, that the Socialist part of this should be investigated."

Replying to Mr. Rees, Attorney Kerr said that the constitution of the Western Federation and its by-laws should be introduced into the records. He attacked the line of testimony in the cross-examination and asked:

"Is it fair to prove the Western Federation of Miners has Socialistic tendencies and aims because in Hancock there exists a Socialist society?"

Attorney Rees again arose: "We say that the Western Federation of Miners is Socialistic in its tendencies. We say further as a matter of proof that the Western Federation of Miners in the copper country is made up of Socialists."

He was interrupted by Attorney Kerr who heatedly asked:

"Does the counsel claim that all are Socialists?"

Continuing he said that at the inception of the strike the operators made no such claim. After they failed in everything their last resort was the phrase, "Red Socialism."

Congressman Switzer asked Mr. Kerr if there is anything degrading in a man being a Socialist. The answer was in the negative. Attorney Kerr stating that the subject had no place in the investigation and that the operators were introducing it for the purpose of making it one of the issues.

Congressman Switzer responded: "We have been told that the Socialist party is one of the causes of the strike."

Attorney Kerr replied: "If the counsel can show up a written statement from the national Socialist party that it has had any part in this strike we will submit this in the record."

Attorney Petermann then took up the controversy. He said:

"Would you say that it was not the Socialist organizations that contributed to this strike?"

Mr. Kerr's reply in substance was that any man should contribute to it. Attorney Lawton at this point took the committee of the red flag incident in Hancock six years ago. He said at that time Attorney Kerr assisted in Hancock six years ago. He said this same organization has gone on. He referred to another red flag incident in connection with the Western Federation of Miners' parade in Goldfield, Nevada, in which the red emblem was conspicuously displayed.

At this point Kerr jumped to his feet and said: "If you want any comparison between the Socialists and Citizens' Alliance give me the Socialists."

Significant Statement by Chair. At the conclusion of the argument the chair asserted if there was any such organization which planned to overthrow the government or the system of government, "We have a right to know."

This debate followed the testimony of John Jauhainen, a Quincy striker, the first witness to take the stand. His grievances were the lack of ventilation underground and the hard work of tramping. He said he pushed cars with his shoulders until the skin was worn from them. He worked for five

months as a trummer and later became a miner. He also sold insurance in addition to his daily vocation. Jauhainen is apparently a young man, who possesses every appearance of having prospered. He talks English but demanded that he be heard through an interpreter. He was inclined to be loquacious and when asked a question, which demanded either yes or no for a reply, he indulged in voluminous oratory. Chairman Taylor suggested that he eliminate the oratory.

In cross-examination it was brought out that the tram cars in the shaft in which he worked were moved by electricity.

In direct examination he said he had to quit his position on account of illness, due to the poor ventilation in the mine. He said he thought he had consumption, but a consultation with Dr. Lawbaugh of Calumet developed that he was suffering from catarrh. After quitting his position in the Quincy he went to the Superior mine and again returned to Quincy, where he remained up to the time of the strike.

He complained of the one-man drill being too heavy, but it developed in cross-examination that he had never worked on a one-man machine. He made the assertion that men frequently fainted underground. He said he could not remember the name of one man, but that it occurred in 1905. One other man who fainted, he said, was Henry Kanaga, who he found unconscious in 1906 or 1907.

Attorney Kerr rose with a complaint that the opposing counsel was occupying too much time in cross-examination. The chair responded that it desired the counsel of both sides to curtail.

Attorney Lawton referred to the witnesses being "cocked and primed," and said that it was the intent to draw questions and answers which pertained to the investigation proper. He said this idea from the witnesses, who apparently had written his information on a slip of paper to which he constantly referred when a question was put to him.

Congressman Casey asked if the counsel meant that the witness came to the investigation prepared.

Attorney Lawton replied that he would not present this as a charge.

Attorney Rees then took the witness and asked if he was a member of the Socialist society.

Attorney Kerr immediately objected, and Chairman Taylor told the witness he could answer the question if he desired.

This prompted the heated debate on socialism.

The examination of Jauhainen continued, the witness replying that he was not a member of the Hancock Socialist society.

Congressman Switzer took up the quiz.

Q.—Are you a citizen?
A.—Yes, since 1908.

Q.—Did you come to this country under a contract to perform labor for anyone?
A.—No.

Q.—Have you ever been forced to labor or work here or elsewhere against your will?
A.—No.

Q.—Have you ever had any trouble in collecting your wages?
A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever have any trouble in getting your mail during the strike?
A.—No.

Q.—Do you know of any laboring man being compelled to work under armed force?
A.—I heard there were, but those men are gone away now.

Congressman Casey asked:
Q.—When did you come here?
A.—In 1902.

Q.—Why did you come?
A.—To see the country and my brother.

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THE WEATHER.

Snow and Colder tonight, Sunday fair and colder.

